No. CVIII.] THE [August 16, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 16, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white caſimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7 8iſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

Mr. SCULL,

By inſerting the following you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Pennſylvania Mercury.

To the Miniſters of the Goſpel of every Denomination in the United States.

FROM the nature of your purſuits, and from your influence in ſociety, I am encouraged to addreſs you upon ſubjects of the utmoſt importance to the preſent and future happineſs of your fellow citizens, as well as to the proſperity of the United States.

Under the great diverſity of opinions, you entertain in religion, you are all united in inculcating the neceſſity of MORALS. In this buſineſs you are neither catholics nor proteſtants—churchmen nor diſſenters. One ſpirit actuates you all. From the ſucceſs or failure of your exertions in the cauſe of virtue, we anticipate the freedom or ſlavery of our country. Even the new government of the United States, from which ſo many advantages are expected will neither reſtore order, nor eſtabliſh juſtice among us, unleſs it be accompanied and ſupported by morality, among all claſſes of people. Impreſſed with a ſenſe of the truth of theſe obſervations, I ſhall briefly point out a few of thoſe practices, which prevail in America, which exert a pernicious influence upon morals, and thereby prepare our country for miſery and ſlavery.

I ſhall begin by pointing out, in the firſt place, the miſchievous effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the morals of our fellow citizens.

1. They render the temper peeviſh and paſſionate. They beget quarrels, and lead to profane and indecent language. They are the parents of idleneſs and extravagance, and the certain forerunners of poverty and frequently of gaols, wheelbarrows and the gallows. They are likewiſe injurious to health and life, and kill more than the peſtilence, or the ſword. Our legiſlatures by permitting the uſe of them, for the ſake of the paltry duty collected from them, act as abſurdly as a prince would do, who ſhould permit the cultivation of a poiſonous nut, which every year carried off ten thouſand of his ſubjects, becauſe it yielded a reveuue of thirty thouſand pounds a year. Theſe ten thouſand men would produce annually by their labour, or by paying a trifle impoſt upon any of the neceſſaries of life, twenty times that ſum. In order to put an end to the deſolating effects of ſpirituous liquors, it will be proper for our miniſters to preach againſt, not the abuſe of them only, but their uſe altogether. They are never neceſſary but in ſickneſs, and then they are better applied to the outſide, than to the inſide of the body.

2. Too frequent elections produce idleneſs—tempt to drunkenneſs, and prove the ſeeds of calumnies, falſehoods and quarrels, among citizens and neighbours. Let miniſters of the goſpel uſe their influence to have thoſe parts of all our governments mended, which encourage the too frequent meetings of our people for theſe melancholy purpoſes. Liberty can exiſt only in the ſociety of virtue. In our attachment to frequent elections, as a means of preſerving our liberties, we pull down with one hand, more than we build up with the other. The election of magiſtrates and militia officers by the people, has been found, in a more eſpecial manner, to have a moſt pernicious influence upon manners. If the twelve Apoſtles could all be raiſed from their graves, they could not in half a century (without new miracles) preach down all the vice that is engendered by magiſtrates and militia officers, holding their commiſſions by the voice of the people.

3. Fairs are a Pandora's box opened twice a year, in many of the ſtates. They are wholly unneceſſary, ſince ſhops are ſo common in all the civilized parts of the country. They tempt to extravagance, gaming, drunkenneſs, and uncleanneſs. They are proper only in monarchial or deſpotic ſtates, where the more a people are corrupted, the more readily they ſubmit to arbitrary government.

4. Law ſuits ſhould be diſcouraged as much as poſſible. They are highly diſreputable between perſons who profeſs chriſtianity. The attendance upon courts expoſes to idleneſs, drinking and gaming; and the uſual delays of juſtice ſeldom fail of entailing hereditary diſcord among neighbours. It is with inexpreſſible pleaſure that I have lately ſeen an account of a recommendation from the Preſbyterian Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to all the churches under their care, to ſettle their diſputes after the manner of the primitive Chriſtians and friends, by arbitration. Bleſſed event in the hiſtory of mankind! may their practice ſpread among all ſects of chriſtians, and may it prove a prelude of that happy time foretold in the ſcriptures, when war and murder ſhall be no more.

5. The licenticuſneſs of the Preſs is a fruitful ſource of the corruption of morals. Men are deterred from injuring each other, chiefly by the fear of detection or puniſhment. Now both of theſe are removed by the uſual ſecrecy of a licentious preſs.—Hence revenge, ſcandal, and falſehoods are cheriſhed, and propagated in a community. By means of this engine of malice, we ſometimes ſee not only reputation but even life itſelf taken away. The patriotic Mr. Cummins, and the amiable Dr. Hawkſworth, it is ſaid, both died of a broken heart, in conſequence of being attacked by perſons, who concealed themſelves behind a licentious preſs in London. Perſonal diſputes and attacks in a news paper may be compared to duels, or to the Indian mode of fighting, according as they are carried on with, or without the names of their authors. They ſhew in both caſes, a degree of the ſame ſpirit, which leads to open murder or private aſſaſſination. But further, the cauſe of liberty is greatly injured by perſonal publications, which are not true, or which have no connection with the public; for who will believe a truth that is told of a bad man, that has been accuſtomed to read falſehoods publiſhed every day of a good man? Printers who vend ſcurrility, would do well in conſidering, that the publiſher of ſcandal, is as bad as the author of it, in the ſame manner that

the receiver of stolen goods, is as bad as the thief. The world do well to consider too, every time he sets down to eat with his wife and children, that the price of their dinner, was probably the cause of a melancholy fast day to the innocent wife and children of some of his customers. I except the subject of his scandal from any of the distress of the family, for whether he be innocent or guilty, the repetition and fashion of private and personal abuse in newspapers, soon lead him to treat it with contempt

The character of the United States has suffered very much in Europe from our newspapers. Christians suppose that we have no religion, and the friends of order believe that we have no government, from reading many of our publications. I do not, however, wish to see any new laws made to restrain the licentiousness of the press. Let the editors of scandal be discouraged, and let the teachers of religion inculcate upon their hearers, that the purchaser of a calumny or falsehood, shares in the guilt of him, who invents, or who sells it.

6. Horse-racing and Cock fighting, are unfriendly amusements to morals, and of course to the liberties of our country. They occasion idleness, fraud, gaming, and profane swearing, and harden the heart against the feelings of humanity These vulgar sports should be forbidden by law in all christian and republican countries.

7. Clubs of all kinds, where the only business of the company is feeding, for that is the true name of gratification that is simply animal, are hurtful to morals. The society in taverns, where clubs are usually held, is seldom subject to much order. It exposes men to idleness, prodigality and debt. It is in private families only that society is innocent or improving. Here manners are usually kept within the bounds of decency by female company, who generally compose a part of all private families, and manners, it is well known, have an influence upon morals.

8. Amusements of every kind on Sundays beget habits of idleness and a love of pleasure, which extend their influence to every day of the week. In those manufacturing towns in England, where the Sunday is spent in idleness, or frolicking, little or no work is ever done on the ensuing day; hence it is called St. Monday. If there was no hereafter, individuals and societies would be great gainers by attending public worship every Sunday. Rest from labour in the house of good, winds up the machine of both soul and body, better than any thing else, and thereby it vigorates it for the labours and duties of the ensuing week. Should I ever travel into a christian country, and wish to know whether the laws of that country were wise and just, and whether they were duly obeyed, the only question I would ask should be, "Do the people spend the Sunday at church, or in pleasurable entertainments at home, and abroad?" The Sunday schools in England have been found to be extremely useful in reforming the children of poor people. Who can witness the practices of swimming, sliding and skaiting, which prevail so universally on Sundays, in most of the cities of the United States, and not wish for similar institutions to rescue our poor children from destruction? I shall conclude my remarks upon this subject, by declaring, that I do not wish to see any new laws made to enforce the keeping of the Sabbath. I call upon ministers of the gospel only, to encrease and extend, by their influence, the pure and useful spirit of their religion In riding through our country we may always tell, by the appearance of the people we meet on the road, or see at taverns, whether they enjoy the benefit of public worship, and of a vigilant and faithful ministry. Where a settlement enjoys these inestimable blessings, we generally find taverns deserted on a Sunday, and a stillness pervading the whole neighbourhood, as if nature herself had ceased from her labours, to share with man in paying her weekly homage to God for his creating goodness.

Thus have I briefly pointed out the principal sources of vice in our country. They are all of a public nature, and affect, in a direct manner, the general interests of society. I shall now suggest a few sources of vice, which are of a domestic nature, and which indirectly affect the happiness of our country.

1. The frequent or long absence of the master and mistress of a family from home, by dissolving the bonds of domestic government, proves a fruitful source of vice among children and servants. To prevent, in some degree, the inconveniences which arise from the necessary absence of the heads of a family, from home, it would be a good practice to invest the eldest son or daughter, when of a suitable age with the government of the family, and to make them responsible for their conduct upon the return of their parents. Government in a family, is like an electric rod to a house Where it is wanting a family is exposed to the attacks of every folly and vice, that come within the sphere of its attraction.

2. Frequent and large entertainments weaken domestic government by removing children and servants too long from the eye of authority. They moreover expose children and servants to the temptation of eating and drinking to excess.

3. Boys and girls should never be admitted as servants into a genteel family. They are seldom instructed properly, by their masters or mistresses. Their leisure hours are moreover spent in bad company, and all the vices which they pick up, are spread among the children of the family, who are generally more prone to associate with them, than with one another. Where poverty or death make it necessary to bind out children, they should be bound to these persons only who will work with them. By this means they will be trained to industry, and kept from idleness and vice.

4. Servants, both male and female, should always be hired by the year, otherwise no proper government can be established over them. The impertinence and irregular conduct of servants, arise from their holding their places by too short a tenure. It would be a good law to fine every person who hired a servant, without a written good character, signed by his last master, and countersigned by a magistrate. This practice would soon drive bad servants out of the civilized parts of our country, and thereby prevent much evil both in families and society. How many young men and women have carried through life the sorrowful marks in their consciences or characters, of their being early initiated into the mysteries of vice, by unprincipled servants of both sexes.

5. Apprentices should always board, if possible, with their masters and mistresses, when they are separated from their parents Young people seldom fall into bad company in the day time. It is in the evening, when they cease to be subject to government, that they are in the most danger of corruption and this danger can be obviated only by subjecting all their hours to the direction of their masters or mistresses.

I shall conclude this address, by suggesting to ministers of the gospel, a plan of a new species of federal government for the advancement of morals in the United States. Let each sect appoint a representative in general convention of christians whose business shall be, to unite in promoting the general objects of christianity Let no matters of faith or opinion ever be introduced into this convention, but let them be considered as badges of the sovereignty of each particular sect. To prevent all disputes, let the objects of the deliberations of this general convention be ascertained with the same accuracy, that the powers of the national government are defined in the new constitution of the United Stats. By this previous compact, no encroachments will ever be made by the general government, upon the principles, discipline or habits of any one sect, for in the present state of human nature, the division of christians into sects, is as necessary to the existence & preservation of christianity, as the division of mankind into nations, and of nations into separate families, are necessary to promote general and private happiness. By means of such an institution, christian charity will be promoted, and the discipline of each church will be strengthened, for I would propose, that a dismission for immorality, from any one church, should exclude a man from every church in the ecclesiastical union But the advantages of this christian convention will not end here It will possess an influence over the laws of the United Stats. But this influence will differ from that of most of the ecclesiastical associations that have existed in the world. It will be the influence of reason over the passions of man. Its objects will be morals not principles, and the design of it will be, not to make men zealous members of any one church but to make them, good neighbours, good husbands good fathers, good masters, good servants, and of course good rulers and good citizens. The plan is certainly a practicable one. America has taught the nations of Europe by her example to be free, and it is to be hoped she will soon teach them to govern themselves. Let her advance one step further, and teach mankind, that it is possible for christians of different denominations to love each other, and to unite in the advancement of their common interests. By the gradual operation of such natural means, the kingdoms of this world are probably to become the kingdoms of the prince of righteousness and peace.

Z.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittsburgh the beginning of July last, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long switch tail, and is crest fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, shall receive reasonable charges.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, (Prussia) May 16.

OUR politicians entertain not a doubt of the destination of our troops to take possession of the city of Dantzic They seem to conjecture a design of uniting to the dominion of Prussia the town of Thorn, the Wavodies of Gnerme, Kolisch, Posin, and all the western parts of Poland. They say that this point was settled a long time before the commencement of the war between the Imperial courts and the Turks. Time alone can ascertain the validity of their conjectures.

VIENNA, (Germany) May 7.

At the double encounter, at the Turkish Dubitez, we had near 200 men, and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and four hundred subalterns and privates. The Turks between three and four hundred men in the assault, and near six hundred in the field. We took one of their standards. Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought, and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

Every thing seems to foretell, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Oczakow.

LONDON, May 19.

Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the barbary shore, and push at every sail which is entering or going out of the Streight's mouth, in spite often of our men of war, and every prize is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the slave trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in a two fold danger, from the temporary hostility of the sable prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards now armed in full force, ready to strike any important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their dominions forever.

The Emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration There is so much politeness and good breeding in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

Notwithstanding the impudent assertions of the despot of Morocco, two of his frigates lately repaired at Gibraltar cost government upwards of 8000l. and he now has the modesty to demand as much gun powder as will cost 40,000l.

On Saturday last captain Warre of the navy, arrived at the admiralty with a packet from commodore Crosby at Gibraltar, with particulars of a squadron of twenty Spanish line of battle ships having appeared in the straights, in warlike array. This fleet, it is imagined, is meant to oppose the Russian squadron in their way to the Black Sea.

The ministry have agreed to the emperor of Morocco's demands of 10,000 barrels of gun powder; the only question is, in what manner it shall be conveyed to that great monarch.

May 27.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 9.

"The shutting up of the Moorish ports begins now to operate very sensibly upon us, fresh provisions of every kind being no longer to be had from Barbary. A fowl is now a stranger almost to the first tables. The Barbarian king perseveres, and it is difficult to say, whether immediate hostilities or lenient measures would best operate to bring him to a proper sense. At any rate the garrison is in bad plight until it is supplied from home, or the dispute made up."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, May 22.

"Orders are come down here for two houses of rendezvous to be opened for the immediate entering seamen into his majesty's service, to man the ships now fitting out at Portsmouth."

The parliament of Paris is now no more. Thursday last was the day appointed for the king to hold his bed of justice: early in the morning every avenue to the house of parliament was surrounded by the military---Les Chambree Assemblees---a captain of the kings guards entered, and arrested two of the members who had spoken too freely on former occasions; and his majesty ordered the parliament to be cassee, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the house to be shut.

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2. Frequent and large entertainments weaken domestic government by removing children and servants too long from the eye of authority. They moreover expose children and servants to the temptation of eating and drinking to excess.

3. Boys and girls should never be admitted as servants into a genteel family. They are seldom instructed properly, by their masters or mistresses. Their leisure hours are moreover spent in bad company, and all the vices which they pick up, are spread among the children of the family, who are generally more prone to associate with them, than with one another. Where poverty or death make it necessary to bind out children, they should be bound to these persons only who will work with them. By this means they will be trained to industry, and kept from idleness and vice.

4. Servants, both male and female, should always be hired by the year, otherwise no proper government can be established over them. The impertinence and irregular conduct of servants, arise from their holding their places by too short a tenure. It would be a good law to fine every person who hired a servant, without a written good character, signed by his last master, and countersigned by a magistrate. This practice would soon drive bad servants out of the civilized parts of our country, and thereby prevent much evil both in families and society. How many young men and women have carried through life the sorrowful marks in their consciences or characters, of their being early initiated into the mysteries of vice, by unprincipled servants of both sexes.

5. Apprentices should always board, if possible, with their masters and mistresses, when they are separated from their parents Young people seldom fall into bad company in the day time. It is in the evening, when they cease to be subject to government, that they are in the most danger of corruption and this danger can be obviated only by subjecting all their hours to the direction of their masters or mistresses.

I shall conclude this address, by suggesting to ministers of the gospel, a plan of a new species of federal government for the advancement of morals in the United States. Let each sect appoint a representative in general convention of christians whose business shall be, to unite in promoting the general objects of christianity Let no matters of faith or opinion ever be introduced into this convention, but let them be considered as badges of the sovereignty of each particular sect. To prevent all disputes, let the objects of the deliberations of this general convention be ascertained with the same accuracy, that the powers of the national government are defined in the new constitution of the United Stats. By this previous compact, no encroachments will ever be made by the general government, upon the principles, discipline or habits of any one sect, for in the present state of human nature, the division of christians into sects, is as necessary to the existence & preservation of christianity, as the division of mankind into nations, and of nations into separate families, are necessary to promote general and private happiness. By means of such an institution, christian charity will be promoted, and the discipline of each church will be strengthened, for I would propose, that a dismission for immorality, from any one church, should exclude a man from every church in the ecclesiastical union But the advantages of this christian convention will not end here It will possess an influence over the laws of the United Stats. But this influence will differ from that of most of the ecclesiastical associations that have existed in the world. It will be the influence of reason over the passions of man. Its objects will be morals not principles, and the design of it will be, not to make men zealous members of any one church but to make them, good neighbours, good husbands good fathers, good masters, good servants, and of course good rulers and good citizens. The plan is certainly a practicable one. America has taught the nations of Europe by her example to be free, and it is to be hoped she will soon teach them to govern themselves. Let her advance one step further, and teach mankind, that it is possible for christians of different denominations to love each other, and to unite in the advancement of their common interests. By the gradual operation of such natural means, the kingdoms of this world are probably to become the kingdoms of the prince of righteousness and peace.

Z.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittsburgh the beginning of July last, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long switch tail, and is crest fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, shall re- reasonable charges.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, (Prussia) May 16.

OUR politicians entertain not a doubt of the destination of our troops to take possession of the city of Dantzic They seem to conjecture a design of uniting to the dominion of Prussia the town of Thorn, the Wayvodies of Gnerme, Kolisch, Posen, and all the western parts of Poland. They say that this point was settled a long time before the commencement of the war between the Imperial courts and the Turks. Time alone can ascertain the validity of their conjectures.

VIENNA, (Germany) May 7.

At the double encounter, at the Turkish Dubitza, we had near 200 men, and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and four hundred subalterns and privates. The Turks between three and four hundred men in the assault, and near six hundred in the field. We took one of their standards Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought, and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

Every thing seems to foretell, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Oczakow.

LONDON, May 19.

Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the barbary shore, and push at every sail which is entering or going out of the Streight's mouth, in spite often of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the slave trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in a two fold danger, from the temporary hostility of the sable prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards now armed in full force, ready to strike any important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their dominions forever.

The Emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration There is so much politeness and good breeding in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

Notwithstanding the impudent assertions of the despot of Morocco, two of his frigates lately repaired at Gibraltar cost government upwards of 8000l. and he now has the modesty to demand as much gun powder as will cost 40,000l.

On Saturday last captain Warre of the navy, arrived at the admiralty with a packet from commodore Crosby at Gibraltar, with particulars of a squadron of twenty Spanish line of battle ships having appeared in the straights, in warlike array. This fleet, it is imagined, is meant to oppose the Russian squadron in their way to the Black Sea.

The ministry have agreed to the emperor of Morocco's demands of 10,000 barrels of gun powder; the only question is, in what manner it shall be conveyed to that great monarch.

May 27.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 8.

"The shutting up of the Moorish ports is now to operate very sensibly upon us, provisions of every kind being no longer to be had from Barbary. A fowl is now a stranger almost to our tables. The Barbarian king persevering it is difficult to say, whether immediate hostilities or lenient measures would best operate to bring him to a proper sense. At any rate the garrison must be kept in a plight until it is supplied from home, or the dispute made up."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth,

"Orders are come down here for two sail of the line to rendezvous to be opened for the immediate impressing seamen into his majesty's service, to man some ships now fitting out at Portsmouth."

The parliament of Paris is now no more. Thursday last was the day appointed for the king to hold his bed of justice: early in the morning every avenue to the house of parliament was surrounded by the military---Les Chambree Assemblee, when a captain of the kings guards entered, and arrested one of the members who had spoken too freely on former occasions; and his majesty ordered the parliament to be cassee, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the house to be shut.

DUBLIN, May 27.

The iron hand of oppreſſion ſtill bears hard on the poor of this kingdom, whoſe poverty is now become a proverb with other nations; and from what ſource proceeds our misfortunes? Why from the unalienable domains of the clergy; from the venality and corruption of our ſenate; from the prepoſſeſſion of our nobility and gentry for foreign fopperies, and laſtly, from our curſed abſentees, who drain the kingdom of its current ſpecie, and rack their tenants with heavy rents, in order to enable thoſe ſpurious nobility to ſquander the hard earned ſubſtance of the poor man, in riot and debaucher y in another kingdom.

American Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] June 19.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, in this ſtate, dated July 8.

"Sunday laſt we had a tremendudous ſtorm of rain, hail and wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which did a great deal of damage. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Meſſrs. Alexander Roux and Co's houſe on the bay, was ſtruck by lightning and ſet on fire, which communicated to ſome gunpowder in the ſtore and cellar, and cauſed an exploſion, which entirely demoliſhed the building. Captain Roux, Mr. Louis Roux, captain Moore, a young man who attended the ſtore, and a negro, were buried in the ruins for a time, but were providentially extricated from their perilous ſituation, without ſuſtaining any other injury than receiving a few ſlight bruiſes; and the papers, books of accounts, goods, &c the property of Meſſrs. Roux, were luckily ſaved. During the ſtorm a new erected houſe was thrown down, and ſeveral others were unroofed."

PETERSBURG, Virginia, July 24.

On Monday laſt the convention of the ſtate of North Carolina met at Hilliſborough. We learn, there is a conſiderable majority of the members of that convention againſt the new government, but the ſupporters of it have great hopes, ſince this ſtate has acceded to it Had Virginia rejected the government, it is generally agreed, that North Carolina would certainly have followed her; but that ſtate having South Carolina on one ſide, and Virginia on the other, might it is feared, place herſelf in a diſagreeable ſituation by rejecting the government altogether; it is therefore expected, that ſome mode of reconciliation will be concluded on, ſo as to render it more ſatisfactory to the oppoſition.

The crop of wheat and other ſmall grain, has proved very favorable this year.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6.

Mr. Laurens has now [7th July, 1788] growing at Mepkin plantation, South-Carolina, upwards of 1600 plants of the Huntingdon Root, all in a flouriſhing condition. The ſeeds were put in the ground from the 16th to the 24th of April laſt; many of the roots are now from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and appear as if they would weigh at leaſt 6 or 7lb. He has already gathered of the leaves more than ſixty buſhels cloſely packed; and the ſecond growth of leaves is fit to pluck; he expects to have many more gatherings before October The leaf boiled is to the taſte a high flavored ſpinage. Cows, calves, deer, and ſheep, eat them with great eagerneſs and fatten.

The ſuckers gathered from the roots have been boiled and eaten with great ſatisfaction. The roots it is probable, will be ſtill better.

This root was formerly called Mangel Wurzel and Root of Scarcity. Every prudent planter will endeavour to import and plan next year ſome of the ſeed.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

We hear that on Monday ſome perſons were apprehended in paſſing counterfeit bills of this ſtate of the firſt emiſſion; alſo offering Canada army bills for negociation, ſigned Dorcheſter, which are alſo counterfeit; they appear to have been manufactured at Vermont; the perſons, after examination before a magiſtrate, were committed for trial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, [N. Y.] July 29.

On the queſtion to ratify the federal conſtitution, in the convention of this ſtate, the yeas and nays being taken, in was carried in the affirmative, in the manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative. Meſſrs. Jay, Hobart, Hamilton, R. Livingſton, Rooſevelt, Duane, Harriſon, Low, Scudder, Havens, I. Smith, Jones, Schenck, Lawrence, Carman, Lefferts, Vanderveort, Bancker, Ryerſs, L. Morris, P. Livingſton-Hatfield,, Van Cortdland, Crane, Sarls, Wood, Hull, Platt, M. Smith, G. Livingſton, D'Witt. 30.

For the Negative. Meſſrs. R. Yates, Lanſing, Oothoudt, I. Thompſon, Tredwell, Cantine, Schoonmaker, Clark, J. Clinton, Wyrkoop, Haring, Wiſner, Weod, Swartwout, Akins, Harper, Frey, Winn, Veeder, Staring, Parker, Williams, Baker, Hopkins, Van Neſs, Bay, Adgate 27.

Majority, 3.

After ratifying, his excellency the preſident, according to notice given laſt Thurſday, addreſſed the convention very politely: The purport of which was, that until a convention was called to conſider the amendments now recommended by this convention, the probability was, that the body of the people who are oppoſed to the conſtitution would not be ſatisfied; he would, however, as far as his power and influence would extend, endeavour to keep up peace and good order among them: to which the members and ſpectators were very attentive, and more than a common pleaſantneſs appeared in their countenance.

A circular letter, addreſſed to the executives of the other ſtates, was then read and agreed to, earneſtly requeſting them to co operate with this ſtate in obtaining a conſideration of the amendments annexed to the ſaid ratification, by a convention to be called for the purpoſe. The ſaid letter was then ſigned by all the members preſent, and the convention adjourned.

On the 13th inſt. a tremendous ſtorm of thunder, rain and hail, fell at Canterbury, Connecticut, many of the hail ſtones as big as muſket balls, and fell in ſuch quantities, as to lay three feet deep on the ground; and to be a foot deep in ſome places, five days after the ſtorm.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 16,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marieltee, on the Muſkingum, to his friend in this place, dated Auguſt 1ſt, 1788.

"You may ſoon expect a variety of intelligence from this quarter. The loſs of the two Indians who eſcaped from their confinement is rather againſt us; but the good news of peace, or at leaſt the proſpect of it, we may eſteem more than a balance in our favor.

"The following is extracted from a letter written yeſterday morning, by governor St. Clair, to major Sargent

"Waſhington, the Indian, has given us ſome further intelligence that is favorable; he ſays there is no manner of doubt that the nations will generally come to the treaty; that they are inclined to peace, and have declared themſelves in that manner; except the Tawas, Chippawas, and ſome renegadoes that have been with the Shawaneſe --they made objections; but were told they muſt go to war by themſelves; that they had long wanted a treaty to make a firm peace, it was now offered to them, and if they ſhould not accept, they might never have another opportunity, after which they acquieſced."

On the 25th of June laſt, the honorable the Congreſs of the United States, Reſolved, That the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, in addition to the fourteen thouſand dollars already appropriated, be appropriated for defraying the expences of the treaties which have been ordered, or which may be ordered to be held in the preſent year, with the ſeveral Indian tribes in the northern department; and for extinguiſhing the Indian claims; the whole of the ſaid twenty thouſand dollars, together with ſix thouſand dollars of the ſaid fourteen thouſand dollars to be applied ſolely to the purpoſe of extinguiſhing Indian claims to the lands they have already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the ſame, and for extending a purchaſe beyond the limits hitherto fixed by treaty: but that no part of the ſaid ſums be appropriated for any purpoſe other than thoſe above mentioned.

By accounts from Northumberland county we learn, that Timothy Pickering, Eſq; Prothonotary of that county, is reſtored to his liberty; he having been, ſome time ago, carried off by a party of thoſe people called Connecticut claimants, who, in every inſtance, treat the authority of the ſtate of Pennſylvania with the utmoſt contempt.

The honorable the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, have iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring in any jail within this commonwealth, a certain William Nugent, charged by a grand jury of Franklin county with high crimes and miſdemeanors, and now at large.

William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed: a further deſcription is unneceſſary, as he is well known in this county.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform our readers, that in many parts of New Jerſey the harveſt has been gathered in without the aſſiſtance of the liquid fire of the Weſt-Indies. A drink compoſed of two table ſpoonfuls of molaſſes, one of vinegar, and a tea ſpoonful of ginger, with a quart of water, has been found by experience to be more cooling and ſtrengthening than all the mixtures with rum that ever have been invented.

We are happy to inform our readers further, that not more than two thirds of the quantity of ſpirituous liquors have been entered into the Exciſe Office of Philadelphia this year, that were entered laſt year. and that the demand for malt liquors has increaſed in proportion to the diminiſhed conſumption of ſpirits.

PRAYER on the Proſpect of DEATH.

From Robert Burn's Poems.

O THOU unknown, Almighty cauſe,
Of all my hope and fear!
In whoſe dread preſence, ere an hour,
Perhaps I muſt appear!

If I have wander'd in thoſe paths
Of life I ought to ſhun;
As ſomething loudly in my breaſt,
Remonſtrates I have done.

Thou know'ſt that Thou haſt formed me,
With paſſions wild and ſtrong,
And liſt'ning to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakneſs has come ſhort,
Or frailty ſteps aſide,
Do thou, ALL-GOOD! for ſuch Thou art,
In ſhades of darkneſs hide.

Where with intention I have err'd,
No other plea I have,
But Thou art good; and goodneſs ſtill
Delighteth to forgive.

ANECDOTE.

IN conſequence of a diſpute, two gentlemen of the army had occaſion to ſettle a matter honourable; the one with his ſecond, were from Ireland; the other a native of this country.--- As the Iriſh gentleman was about to fire, his ſecond came up, and whiſpered him to know whether he could not remember a bit of a prayer upon the occaſion? "Upon my ſoul, and I don't remember any," except what our chaplain ſays after dinner; "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us thankful!"

CASH

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber having contracted in April laſt with the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Aſhman's on the eaſt ſide of Sideling hill, to the weſt ſide of Rays-hill, a good and ſufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel; and it being agreed that the members of the houſe of aſſembly reſiding weſt of ſaid hills, ſhould review it and make report thereof, at their ſeſſion in September next. The ſubſcriber having completed it, requeſts that the gentlemen belonging to the houſe of Aſſembly will review it on their way down to their next ſeſſion.

JOHN SKINNER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, Nottingham township, near the old Virginia court houſe, on the Monongahela, a Bay MARE with a ſtar and blaze in her face, ſome ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, five or ſix years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THATCHER.

Auguſt 13, 1788

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

Weſtmoreland county, Roſt over townſhip, July 11, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

THE ſubſcriber has three plantations, on each of which he wiſhes to place an induſtrious family for any term not exceeding ſeven years; they are ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, as follows, viz. One tract below the mouth of Plumb creek on the ſouth eaſt bank of the Alleghany river, about 10 mile above Pittſburgh; one tract about a mile from ſaid river on Plumb creek, both adjoining Mr Haymakers land; one tract on Plumb creek, including the large forks, about three miles from the river. The land all good, well watered, and excellent for graſs for cattle. The terms ſhall be moderate, and may be known by applying to him at Pittſburgh, or in his abſence to col. William Butler. The infamous practice of ſtealing his timber, hitherto followed by ſome ill diſpoſed perſons, regardleſs of the rights of property, cauſes him to forbid the cutting or carrying away any kind of timber from theſe or any other of his lands not herein mentioned, as he is determined to proſecute ſuch perſon, in caſe of detection, as the law directs.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

TO BE RENTED,

Until the 1ſt day of January, 1791, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

A Houſe and Lot ſituated on the north weſt corner of Market and Third ſtreets, in Pittſburgh, the houſe is 20 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high; the lot 30 feet front, by 175 feet deep. For terms apply to Mr. John Blackburn, hatter oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, or the ſubſcriber at Elizabeth town.

Auguſt 2, 1788. M. CURTIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Dickinſon township, Waſhington county, about the 25th laſt June, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſtar in his forehead, is marked with a lath rope, no other mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come prove property pay charges, and take him away

Auguſt 1, 1788. THO. B. PATTERSON.

Simon Fiſhbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America, ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bears any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual repayment, or on depoſit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates, or public ſecurities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale barter and exchanging real eſtates, ſtocks, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels or charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781 or the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt moderate terms of any, the different pieces of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland ſpecie eſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth ſtreet, five doors above Market ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1761, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs Brymer and Feither at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land ſituate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Waſhington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheſon, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reed. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to the ſubſcriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.
July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Waſhington county, on the 16th of May laſt, a grey Horſe, about 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters, marked on the near buttock R B but the mark is ſcarcely perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 15, 1788. DANI. SHAWHAN.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar and ſtroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O Hara, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
July 2, 1788.

RAN away from Greenſburgh, the 20th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, loſt ſome of his fore teeth, it is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever ſecures ſaid negro, and brings him to Greenſburgh goal, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.
July 2, 1788.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May laſt, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is ſucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a cheſnut ſorrel, with a ſtar in the forehead, ſhe is lame in the near ſhoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.
N. B. The bay mare has a bell ſtamped with R. Brown.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittſburgh, will ſaw boards on ſhares, or give a generous price for rafts of ſaw logs brought down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very eaſy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient ſpot of ground for a boat yard and store houſe. May 28, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Waſhington county. For particulars Apply to Craig Ritchie, at Carnegie burgh, on Chartiers creek.